The Viral of *Anjay* Word*:* Indonesia Slang (Literature Study of Slang)

Thobias Sarbunan
t.sarbunan@iaknambon.ac.id
https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8236-370X
Art Music Education Department, Faculty of Art Religion, IAKN Ambon/Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Slang uses referred to modernity, language assimilation, and language variety in social discourses; that underlined the background to the reason of young generation to assimilate and modification, as a tool for communicating also socialization. Importantly, slang even the outer level of young ages, will interpret as negative meanings, but they going to acquire in variety moment. That culture or we can appeal as language behave, promoting their boundaries as independent language user. In further slang became the symbol of freedom of speech, the popularity of zoom generation, a group of human class entity, and modern life. All perspective above, that grounded and interrelated to slang uses, was implicating to the use of *Anjay* word [as the representative or reflection of the various slang in Indonesia]. A word such *Anjay*, transported from negative meanings which rooting of [dog-word; in Bahasa Indonesia as Anjing] became one of popular slang that expressed of enthusiasm, adore, joke, love, and friendship to one object. Unpredictable and unthinkable, why, today, as researcher try to describe this topic, that word was problematic to the outer ages of young generation. We have to notice that, *Anjay* popularity have been using for years, and Indonesian known as one of our *Prokem* or in English call Slang. Besides that, the highest trend of the uses of that word was achieving in period of YouTube golden age likes in the mid of pandemic. There has numerous user of *Anjay* word in the moment of speaking. To adhere that issue, researcher was in purpose to describe from scientific attention, in short the interchangeable of language scope to the *Anjay* word in depth, the method was literature study that compiled of journal-thesis-and bachelor paper. Result showed that slang in general studies, were several of type. So that, we have to consider not also the root of word, but the locus, segment of the user, the reason behind the slang used, and the other language studies factor, such as semantic, lexicon, sociolinguistic, psycholinguistic. Shortly, *Anjay* word interpretation or description, considered as various slang that not only simply to relate for negative meanings as its viral discussion, but as the language expression to the entity group such young ages.

KEYWORD: Viral Word, *Anjay* Word, Slang, Language Varieties, Literature Study

I. INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of public discourse nowadays when researcher writes this paper is *Anjay* word that in Bahasa Indonesia, we called as *Prokem*-and for English term, it is about the street language. That word have been discoursing almost in weeks as the trending topics from local to national public consumed and concerned. In addition, if you interested, then you can checked in YouTube and the mainstream Medias in Indonesia. In that case, the discourse of *Anjay* was discussed and analyzed from entertainment stakeholder such as the comedian, an actor of stand-up comedy, artist, then the bureaucracy related to the biro which concerning in morality department-educational-also children affair department.

Interestingly, *Anjay* words' from the history of its popular era that grew in the [street community and or social community produced comfortable and make some fun], that community was dominated to the young generation that the *Anjay* words' was represented of joy, cheerful, excited, and a pleasurable expression of what they listen, look, and discus. Despite, there is a dark side of *Anjay* meanings' in the origin form; that addressed to [a dog] according to ("Arti kata Anjay Yang Lagi viral Diperdebatkan, Ini Asal Usul Muncul kata Anjay Dan Anjir," 2020).

In fact, [the time and who is popularized the *Anjay* words'] was unidentified formally, even by scientific prove, but the sounds' is hit to the top hits vocabularies of street language in Indonesia, commonly by metropolis and the other big cities. The other meaning of *Anjay*, was structured from *Sansekerta* language which one of the origin language and historian language in Indonesia. Based on Sansekerta language, *Anjay* is the reflection of Men's superiority that symbolized of the strongest and or undefeated male ((Novitasari, 2020).

Unquestionably (Eaton, 2010) stated the focal point in language training in the twenty-first century is no longer on grammar, memorization and getting to know from rote, however instead using language and cultural know-how as an ability to talk and connect to others round the globe. Geographical and bodily boundaries are being transcending by using technological knowledge as college students analyze to attain out to the world around them, the usage of their language and cultural abilities to facilitate the connections they are keen to make. Thus, today's young people understand that lifelong learning is going to be the norm for them. The youth of the twenty-first century understand that they are sometimes the authority on concepts and skills that some adults struggle to grasp.

Despite this (Izmaylova et al., 2017) stated slang is the diction that results from the a favorite game among the young and lively of playing with words and renaming things and actions; some invent new words, or mutilate or misapply the old, for the pleasure of novelty and others catch up such words for the pleasure of being in fashion. Many of the slang words coined during the Second World War have passed out of use along with the events that called them into life. Sometimes slang words are inventing by a few people for the pleasure of novelty and imitated by others who like to be in fashion. Correspondingly, to the scientific discourse such lexicology [speech variety, or language variety refers] to any distinguishable form of speech used by a speaker or a group of speakers.

Consequently, slang developed to the informal words and expression and in depth, it is concrete to frame into daily speaking. In linguistic study, slang is the reflection of colloquial that specifically to a particular territory; and identically to the young segment but also has contrary perspective and responses to the general adult segment, in short slang in other synonym refereed to the youth language (Namvar & Ibrahim, 2014).

In the depth analysis (Istiqomah et al., 2018) strengthen that language defined as a system of sound symbols used by members of a community to work together, interact, and identify themselves. By the time, various languages have been producing by human creativity. Moreover, language influenced such the geographical, and culture so that it has empowered the divergent. The variation considered systematic because it is an interaction between social factors and language factors. The variety of slang are inconsistently used by its speakers because it can be said to be a seasonal language because if a certain period has passed then the language or term is no longer used or it can be said that the language follows the current trend. In slang based on the type, it can be grouped into several sections such as jargon, slang, cant, argot, and finally colloquial.

Each of these theoretical positions makes an important contribution to our understanding of; slang is a kind of speech variety. Speech variety, or language variety refers to any distinguishable form of speech used speech variety can be found at the lexical, the phonological, have caused certain changes in a lexicon of certain. The social

status and social and psychological properties, and the youth culture are among the particularly complex. The youth culture is one of the consequences of the process of socialization in general and culture in aspiration of youth in general and it is certain representatives. Perhaps, slang has unclear for most people in society. The use of slang in the speech of teenagers gives it beauty and emotionality, according to young people (Izmaylova et al., 2017b).

Having considered a slang in used, in that reasons, the problem to the used of *Anjay* among young community or society become a problem and viral to the perspective of children education about what they listen to, the morality and ethics of the eastern culture such Indonesian which multi-ethnic-religion-local languages-culture, and our national language Bahasa Indonesia. In view of all that mentioned so far, one may suppose that, this research collectively re-establish our gap to the use of *Anjay* words'; however, how is the popular word's such *Anjay* has numerous speaker which spread out practically for the generation [z] to all segment of society in Indonesia. In addition, what are the underlines related features and types of slang languages that comprehensible in enlighten to this research topic. In depth, how do those concepts interchangeable to the research topic. Indeed, an equal significant aspect to conduct this research about why such a slang dramatically to be viral but has number of speakers. The last important thing was the others scientific movement to implement in research of that viral word were unscathed such as in term of research paper-article-and journal; but *Anjay* word had been remained debatable topic as the one of national hot issue.

By the means of those theses, this research aimed to describe the concreate underline concepts of slang language that bridge our comprehension from scientific lens to the issue of *Anjay* word's, as the global millennium community and Indonesia perspective to that viral word.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the Methods section of this research, researcher used descriptive method that purposefully enlightens our understanding about the use of viral word [Anjay]. Which that means researcher not intended to arguing and or proving at the end of research result. So forth, to the approach of this research, conducted library research approach to radical in describes all of the theses.

The research data's were information or facts used in discussing or deciding the answer of research question. The source of data in the study is the subjects from which the data collected for the purpose of research. The data are research journals, bachelor paper, thesis and or dissertation that interrelated to the scope of slang features. In addition, the varieties of research journal-bachelor-thesis-dissertation had cited from the five years below of [2020]. In this phase, researcher examined coding and analyzing the varieties of research data has and developing the logical order to enlighten the controversy of *Anjay* words'.

The following description below describes the documents of related literature that described of types and features of slang.

Table 1:

List of Literature Studies of Slang

No	Literature Studies		
	Journal	Thesis	Bachelor Paper
1	Three Approaches of Word Sentence Meaning in Translation of English Slang Word into Indonesian in The Novel "The Adventure of Oliver Twist" by Ni Putu Wintia Sunny (2017)	"Slang Language as a Communication Strategy in Daily Conversation Used by English Students at Univeristy of *Gunung Rinjani*" by Yuyun Hartati (2019)	"Slang Language Showing Narcissism, Mood and Love in Cody Simpson's Pop Song Lyrics" by Melin Chasandra (2018)

2	‘Wicked’ use of English slang in relation to identity development in an elementary EFL classroom” by Dae-min Kang (2018)

Table 2:
Continued

NO	Journal
3	“Bahasa Gaul (Prokem) Generasi Milenial dalam Media Sosial” by Goziyah & Maulana Yusuf (2019)
4	“The strategy of slang words translation in “the kissing booth” movie subtitle” by Lilik Istiqomah, Aulia Ilma Muyasaroh, Ika Lutfiana Muliawati (2019)
5	“CHINESE SLANG” by Robert L. Moore Rollins College (2016)
6	“Slang detection and identification” by Zhengqi Pei, Zhewei Sun & Yang Xu (Proceeding, 2019)
7	“ANALISIS DIKSI DAN GAYA BAHASA PADA BALIHO KAMPANYE PEMILU DI KABUPATEN MAGETAN TAHUN 2018” by Dwi Nur Prasetyo, Teguh Suharto, Ermi Adriani Meikayanti (2018)
8	“On the Analysis of Youth Slang as one of the Subsystems of Modern Russian and English Languages” by Svetlana Sheshukova, Svetlana Lapitskaja, and Elena Proudchenko (2019)
9	“The Expansion of Teenagers’ Slang Language Application Found in Batam” by Suhardianto and Ambalegin (2017)
10	“BAHASA GAUL REMAJA DALAM MEDIA SOSIAL FACEBOOK” Eduardus Swandy .N (2017)

III. RESULT AND DISSCUSION

The standard approach to this section described from the compilation of research journal, thesis, and Stanford of encyclopedia that explained such as:

Table 1:
Journal Literature

1. Slang is a short of real representation of the dynamism of language and symbol of human freedom in creating language; otherwise, slang is used with a special goal: to form groups, to rebel against standard language and to suggest informal settings; 2. Slang asserted to pose difficulties with attempts to describe it; attributing these difficulties to the complicated socio-linguistic factors affecting the formation and use of slang. According to her, slang has been viewed as a type of language that is “informal, casual, nonstandard, and colloquial”, and “short-lived, vivid, playful, faddish, vulgar, taboo, and racy”; 3. The variety of languages also adds to the variety in language, the variety of languages Itself has two points of view, in terms of variations or variations of this language there are two views, that slang has a special characteristic, short, and also creative. Throughout the year, there are new slang or slang vocabulary. Slang created as a communication bridge between millennial generations who do not want to give distance or language boundaries when hanging out with friends. The factors causing the acquisition of slang, among others, are along with development of science and technology at this time, one of the factors that supports the rise of slang is through the role of electronic and print media; 4. Slang considered an independent non-literary language formation existing in a language formation existing in a language. Slang used in daily conversation among teenagers. There are three functions of using slang; the first social function is the pursuit of self-identity, the second is to express emotive feeling of the users, and the third if to achieve politeness; used self-consciously with the desire to create a particular identity, [that is why Slang changes its identity

according to who is using];

5. The qualities of the commonly attributed to the slang such as:
   5.1. Informality;
   5.2. Playful or imaginative use of standard vocabulary items;
   5.3. Humor;
   5.4. Ephemerality;
   5.5. Appropriateness in egalitarian relationships;
   5.6. Association with contexts wherein the dignity entailed in high status positions is not deferred to;
   5.7. Rebelliousness;
   5.8. Association with marginal and/or relatively powerless populations (such as youth, military personnel or criminal gangs);
   5.9. Vulgarity:
      - For example, those listed as numbers [2 through 4] can be see as derived from slang's typically playful quality, playfulness here encompassing both a non-serious attitude and the willingness of an inventive speaker to work his or her will on the words and phrases of ordinary discourse;
      - The features listed as numbers [5 through 9] refer to status relationships. Slang is most appropriately use as a register among people of roughly equal status and, conversely, is inappropriate where deference to authority figures and others of high status demanded. Though people of differing status may use slang, such usage tends to minimize their status differences. Following from this is the common use of slang among marginal groups, those lacking power and or status;
      - Slang encourages speakers to display their sentiments in an egalitarian context where playfulness or humor may help promote social rapport. Humor and play often serve to diminish social barriers and the wordplay and humor so that commonly in slang expressions partly explained by the usefulness of these constructs in promoting sociability;
      - Another widely recognized function of slang is the marking of social boundaries as when specific slang terms used in-group members who, unlike non-members, are familiar with them.
6. The expressive nature of slang exemplifies its social function, because it provides an effective way of communicating and knowledge-sharing within groups of distinct social identities, such as in the cases of vulgar tongue and online language. On the other hand, the flexible nature of slang use can be intriguing for language users, learners, and natural language systems;
7. The slang language is favorite secret word language and used amongst special community of teenagers. It is engaging as the way of communication among youngsters over dimension of certain time. That process was fostering to cover their discourse that feasible considered in isolating the information out of their age. The language of slang grows and broaden steady along with the background of the user socio-cultural;
8. The practical value of learning slang is essential for university students as the knowledge of such vocabulary is highly important for successful translation activities;
9. The mother tongue acquisition is taken naturally or informally since was born through the direct interaction to the people around such as parents, siblings, and relatives, and the second language is taken from the schools and formal institutions;
   9.1. The phenomenon of slang acquisition which has difference background with the form of languages which is formally and informally taken by the children has a different way in acquainting because slang is not taught in formal or informal way to the teenagers;
   9.2. To understand the phenomenon of slang used in a society, it is understood the concept of sociolinguistics which studies the use of language in society;
   9.3. Sociolinguistics is the branch of macro-sociolinguistics which studies the relationship of language and social factors such as age, social status,

community, job, religion, politics, social culture, and so forth;

9.4. From the two concepts of sociolinguistics, it is concluded that slang which is as a phenomenon of language use in society is not separated from the influence of social elements such as social status, education level, age, gender, family relationship and social culture;

9.5. Theoretically, domain of language is a variation of a language used in particular community and setting;

9.6. Language domain is the use of language that agreed of the particular group or community in the society, the example of those domains such as;

- Family: the use of language in a family occurs in a kinship or household such as father, mother, siblings, and grandparents;
- Friendship: the use of language in a coeval friendship is informal and intimated in particular situation and condition such as on the road, market, and restaurant. The use of language in this point of view is [aku/me-I am, saya/me-I am, gue/me-I am/informal, and loe/you/informal];
- Religion: the use of language is in a religious scope such as in mosques, churches, temples, and shrines;
- Education: the use of language is in formal education institutions such as schools. The words are teachers, principals, and students;
- Workplace: the use of language relates to the workplace such as in office and factory [the words are sir, manager, supervisor, and employees];

9.7. The use of language is influenced by the place where the language used, users who and whom the language used;

9.8. Language style is divided into two; formal and informal language style. Informal language style is a language used in a friendship domain with the speakers like friends. Formal language style is a language used in a formal domain with the higher social status speakers; From the explanation above, it is concluded that slang is one of the informal languages which is used by the teenagers in their group;

9.9. Slang is used to communicate informally in a particular group such as teenagers, army, group singer, and so on;

9.10. Slang is formed from words and phrases;

9.11. In relation to slang, slang which is used in community of teenagers is dynamic and being wide to all context of oral or written communication;

9.12. Language acquisition is a process of human to study language formally and informally;

9.13. Language area is the group of language version, in which the use of language is in reality that decided by using the state of affairs. The institution of language is used; the idea of context describes some elements, which includes scenario and situation. While the conversation occurs formally or informally, the theme of verbal exchange that referred to the knowledge of verbal exchange content material of the speakers and listeners. Because the folks to decide the content material and the aim of verbal exchange, and the placing and historical past which guide to the knowledge of the complete content of the verbal exchange.

10. The history of the use of slang in Indonesia has been around since in the early [1970s], slang terms intended to be secretive browse chats in a specific community. However, because it often also used in outside the community, over time these terms became everyday language. The use of the language is not in special places, but in public places. Gradually, the language became a familiar language everyday environment, including ordinary people, even though they use language the password. Because so often they use code language in various places, gradually the common people understood the meaning the language. Finally, those who were not thugs followed suit use this language in everyday chats so that slang does not again being a secret language;

10.1. By the strengthening of this previous literature, slang Which comes from a secret language created from various circles or certain social groups and

eventually spread out and used in the general public who are outside the group;

10.2. Slang used as a social language. The slang vocabulary can be shortening words, the use of words that given meaning or new vocabulary and change. In addition, the slang can also be a sound inversion so that the reversal of vocabulary commonly used in society becomes strange, funny, and some even different from the real meaning;

10.3. Use of slang with a completely new vocabulary It is very rare to find slang as an area of vocabulary, not grammar or pronunciation;

10.4. Slang is a variation of the expression characterized by newfound and rapidly changing vocabulary, used by young people or social group for an exclusive communication purposes;

10.5. The sentences used are generally single sentences. In addition, ellipse forms are also widely used to make sentence structure more pronounced short so often incomplete sentences produced. With using a short structure, the expression of meaning becomes faster which means that non-native speaker for instance; they will hinder to understand such the discourse of slang example;

10.6. Slang is a style of language, which is development, or modification of various languages, including language in Indonesia. Therefore, that slang does not have a stylistic structure certainly. Most of the words in teenage slang are translations, abbreviation, nor pun. However, sometimes-strange words created which is difficult to trace its origin. Based on the type of slang, this variant distinguished to:

- Jargon is an expression or expression which can be a word or short sentences popularized by famous people; through media such as television, cinema, radio, newspapers and magazines, can be in the form of billboard or advertisements, pieces of a song lyric, a dialogue in a film or a speech style of a celebrity (celebrity). Examples of jargon include the phrase “So gitu lho” which is the title and clip of hip-hop song that popularized by hip-hop group of *Saykoji* [Indonesia];
- *Prokem* [in Bahasa Indonesia] is a form of deep-processing slang formation in a way, reversing the word order, giving an insert, words taken with the process of acronyms and abbreviations, vowel changes and consonants, almost complete sound changes, total sound exchange. Therefore, slang in this slang form is difficult to predict. This matter because the process of change is usually sporadic or haphazardly so that the original word form changes its sound not easy to understand, and become strange, and feel strange and funny to some people;
- *Cant* is a language that is characteristic of a group, for example the language of the law enforcement group (police) using secret codes in communicating in the field. The language of the transvestites is the language of drug users and criminals. For example the language used by drug users, change the vowel of the last syllable i of each root word with the sound aw. For example, the word white, which is a pronoun for heroin, changes to [putaw/heroin names in Bahasa Indonesia], the word uses becomes *pakaw*, and it hurts to become drunk;
- Argot is a dialect of a group, usually related to the work environment. For example dialects in the political environment, fields law, economics, literature and other fields;
- Colloquial is informal or informal language [colloquially]. The characteristics of this language include reduced use of linguistic features such as letters and syllables the words contained in the sentence ["then why not just go"]. In everyday language the changes becomes "if that's the case why do not just go". In reducing, the use of linguistic features is the purpose to concise and practical friendly and creates an atmosphere that is not rigid (formal / official). Commonly used for writing electronic messages (email, sms/short message service, chat, etc.).

Table 2:

Thesis and Bachelor Paper Literature Studies

Thesis	Bachelor Paper
1. The types of slang can be breakdown into: 1.1. Cockney slang in form of English slang which originated from End East of England. At first, cockney slang only used by working class in England. For example - Airy-fairies, means (large) feet- Back double, means a back street- Gosher, means a heavy blow or punch; 1.2. Public house slang considered as public house group of words or phrases that makes up for the smallness of the recorded vocabulary by the nature of the subject. For example Booze-shunter, means a beer drinker; 1.3. Work's man slang; this type of slang has some connection with public house slang, but there is a difference between them. The characteristics of the Workmen' slang users do not mention the real "something" but they call it with another name which has already been used and understood among them. book "ADictionary of Slang and Unconventional English" by Partridge (2006), for example: Jumping Jinny, means a mechanical stamper used in road-repairs; 1.4. Tradesmen's slang; in the colloquial language of craftsmen as well as in the colloquial language of workers, some words refer that do not come from their native language and are also used by workers. Of the long term used by the various professions, some are the common property of all or almost all. However, in technical jargon we consider four typical: tailors, butchers, chemists and builders. The tailors have most of the slang terms. The following examples are from the book "Slang: Today and Yesterday" by partridge (2004): for example: o Tradesmen's slang for tailors: house of parliament, means a meeting of tailor's assistant and apprentices in the shop, especially for a serious purpose. o Tradesmen's slang for butchers: turkey buyer, means a person of considerable important. o Tradesmen slang: is the slang for chemist; tamarinds, means money. This word is closely reflects the	To this source, slang was strengthen described such as: 1. Language, in other words, is varies not only according to social characteristic of the speaker (such as his social class, ethic group, age, and sex). The same speaker uses the different linguistics varieties in different situation and different purpose; 2. Slang is the latest language generated by social citizens; Use by the people to communicate informally and formally differently context, specifically when people talk informally, slang is a casual, however colorful meaning in speeches and sentences; 3. Slang is the non-standard language variety is seasonal, used by young people or particular social groups for internal communications that are not members of the group do not understand; 4. Actually, slang is not language or dialect, it can be said as a code that product by changing the existing language to the common one; 5. Slang is a variety of languages that have such features such as commonly used by young people, that slang is a variety of languages linked to particular typically used by the criminal or pickpocket culture, because slang is the unique language. If one thinks about "language" as a phenomenon, like all the world's languages, the term of "language diversity" used to refer to different languages. Aberrations about this, just as one would take "music" as a general phenomenon and then differentiate between various "genre variations". 6. There are five social classifications of language variety: 6.1. Vernacular Language: it generally refers to a language which has not been standardized or codified and which does not have official status (uncodified or standardized variety). In brief, the term vernacular is the variety used for communication in the home and close 'friends– it is language solidarity between people from some ethic group. in multilingual speech community,

nature of the chemists trade. In other word, this slang only used by chemist.

- Tradesmen's slang for builders: flannel jacket, means the navy on a big job has such a long and unusually worn flannel.

1.5. Slang in art: Colloquial language in art is still associated with society. Words or phrases adopted if the vernacular in art has quickly adopted by society, although there are only a few words known as artistic colloquial. Slang appeared in art in the seventeenth century when the vernacular appeared on stage for the first time in Richard Brum's comedy A Jovial Crew. Moreover, this slang is more difficult than other colloquial terms, and the meaning is very difficult to guess nowadays. The examples below are taken from Partridge's Dictionary of Colloquial and Non-Traditional English (2006); for example [Drawing, means a picture in *water-colour*; Gamut, means a picture, a detail, etc., in tone with its accompaniments or environment];

1.6. Slang in publicity: This type of slang often used to start-off as a lot of modern advertising depends on advertising and a business needs the catchy phrases or rhymes that can impress the public. The following examples are from Partridge's (2006) book "A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English", for example *In do a Garbo*, means to avoid Press reporters and photographers and other publicity; *Worth a guinea a box*, means a small, cheap, yet good or useful article; *Kelper*, means a Falkland Islander.

1.7. Slang in theater: related with slang in art because theatre is one of art term. For example, the Roman writers Plautus, Horace, Juvenal, and Petronius used slang for stylistic purposes and Shakespeare used slang in his plays. In theatre slang, there are some familiar terms; such as actor by professional called pro a crowd, or when a number of actors wanted to give effect is name a *supe*. The other example are [*Acting lady*, means an incapable actress. From the poor acting of the great majority of society women and girls that go on stage; *Paper house*, means theatre that at a given performance has an audience consisting mainly of those who have

many different ethnics or tribal languages used by different group are referred to as vernacular language;

6.2. Standard language: It usually refers to the most colloquial variation in the linguistic repertoire of the regular variation. In addition, one of those types is the type of written, and has undergone some level of control, or codification (in grammar and in dictionary);

6.3. Lingua franca: Language used for contact between different language users, for people whose first languages are distinct, such as pidgin between European Colonizers and African Slavs (Swahili);

6.4. Pidgin: the language has no native speakers. Pidgins evolve as a form of communication for people who do not have a language in common.;

6.5. Creole: when the pidgin becomes the language of the newly born generations as the mother tongue of the first language, and acquires additional vocabulary and grammatical constructs to fulfill their complex linguistic needs (referential and social functions) it becomes Creole.

This literature also added several type of slang that compounded into:

1. Flippant: slang language made two words or more in which the words composed not correlated with the denotative meaning. The slang words [break a leg means good luck for an actor]. This slang word come from folk-etymology that offers the example of American actor John Wilkes Booth who assonated President Abraham Lincoln;
2. Blending; it is another way of combining two words in order to generate a new word. It is typical that accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the word;
3. Clipping: is one of variety slang made by deleting of some part of longer word become shorter form in the same meaning, example, [cuz] to the word of [because].

come with “paper” complimentary ticket]. 1.8. Slang in Public School and University: o The main source of this slang is the student, because they are fresh and full of creativity. The following examples of public school slang were taken from Partridge's book "A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English" (2006): for example [*Bonse*, means head, for example “look out, or I’ll fetch you a whack across the *bonse*; *Bung*, means a lie, for example “everything he said is a *bung*”; what’s the mat? Mean’s what is the matter? o Slang in university is different from the slang used in public school. When students leave the school and go to university, they tend to leave their old slang and to mound themselves to the slang of the university. For example [*Black and tame*, means An Oxford undergraduate; *Leccer*, means a lecture. This slang commonly used by the Oxford undergraduate since early1890s]. 1.9. Society slang: every society group uses some types of slang, and by association, those words or phrase become property that belong to that group. In the modern world, slang has become so much defining trait of many groups that it is impossible to ignore the impact it has had on western society. There are so many slangs in the colloquial speech of society, most of the words soon disappear, but a considerable number of them make good their place in ordinary speech. Moreover, society slang shows a joyously or jauntily over the object and the practice of the slang user’s own calling. For example [*Come the Rothschild*, means to pretend to be rich; *Repulsive*, mean is unpleasant or dull]. 1.10. Slang in medicine: medical slang is slang used by doctors or nurses. The examples of this slang are very difficult to find. Ware gives uses four terms that were used in 1999: bone clothing, port wine, for which stout is now normally used as "fattening"; locum (short for locum tenens) is often used by doctors and clergymen; Marrow, the spinal cord when severed; planned to die, or more precisely doomed to die. Ware	

only has a whole series of medical slang lists because doctors very rarely “shop” with anyone other than doctors and because, in the words of one notable authority on medical slang. For example [*Lord have mercy (up)* on me, means the ‘iliac passion’, a ‘colic’ of the small guts; *Sciatic*, means a sciatic nerve]; 1.11. Soldiers’ slang: Soldier slang are slang terms used in the military community and generally used by soldiers. In English-speaking countries, it often takes the form of abbreviations, acronyms, or derivations of the NATO Phonetic Alphabet, or incorporates aspects of formal military terms and concepts. For example [*BOHICA* stands for bend over, here it comes again; *FIGMO* describes a person, especially one who has a short remaining time on station, who has a lax attitude toward their work; *SNAFU* stands for the sarcastic expression situation normal: all fucked up]; o Note: BOHICA is an item of acronym slang, which grew to regular use amongst the United States armed forces during the Vietnam War. The acronym “FIGMO” stands for 'Fuck it, *I'vegot* my orders', or 'Finally I Got My Orders'. While the acronym “SNAFU” believed to have originated in the United States Marine Corps during World War II. It is a well-known example of military acronym slang, though, sometimes bowdlerized to all fouled up or similar. It means the situation is bad, but that is a normal state of affairs. By all these meanings, the examples above include in military slang. 2. There are six characters of slang: 2.1. Clipping: In linguistics, clipping is the word formation process, which consists in the reduction of a word to one of its parts. Clippings has no coined as words belonging to the standard vocabulary of a language. They originate as terms of a special group like schools, army, police, the medical profession, etc. For example, exam (ination), math (ematics), and lab(oratory) originated in school slang; spec (ulation) and tick (et = credit) in stock-exchange slang; and vet (eran) and cap (tain) in army slang; notably, this form is the part of standard	

language (English); 2.2. Metathesis: Metathesis is the reorganization of sounds or syllables in a word, or of words in a sentence. Most commonly, it refers to the passage of two or more continuous streams. In Bahasa Indonesia, metathesis is one of the variations of *Prokem's* language. For example *sobek* for *besok*, *riping* for *piring*, and *neber* for *bener*; 2.3. Creative: Slang created from a new term and therefore requires the creativity of the creator. Hence, the creator should be able to come up with a new term that is resourceful, innovative, productive, even shocking and amusing. For example, the word "bird" in slang language has meaning as "girlfriend." 2.4. Acronym: stand for the initial of several words; to this character of slang, in moderate issue used by teenagers. The high frequency of the use of acronym is in the online conversation. For example, "LOL" [Laughing Out Loud], "KIT" [Keep in Touch], "BTW" [By The Way]; 2.5. Use the existing words: the existing word will use or transfer-translated to the other meaning by the speaker. For example, like the word "chick" in slang language has a meaning as "girl". 2.6. Metaphor: usually, metaphor had noticed using the verb "to be". Metaphor implied since it unused the words "like" or "as". The metaphor, in other words, establishes an analogy between objects without actually saying that it is establishing this contrast. For example, "my love is flower" means "I have a good event in love". 3. Function of slang: 3.1. Pursuit of self-identity: considered as the symbol for dividing the professional groups in society; words and expressions within a certain social group or professional group; showing and strengthening the emotion that represented of belonging to the inside of the group. More specific is, the reason of people constantly use slang purposefully to describe the desire of what they want to show, which they are one of the qualified members among a certain distinct groups; 3.2. Emotive feelings of the slang user: it is represented the speaker's attitude towards his subject. The emotive characteristic is one of the most	

effective uses of language because it is so crucial and critical in changing the emotional the popularity of a target market for or in opposition to a person, the emotive feature assists us to put off our fearful power when we are beneath strain. Note; Slang is a form of terms to imply commitment to genteel, respectable and proper culture and its norm among other social and psychological uses it seems that a majority of folks use slang in their vocabulary styles. Conversation between ordinary citizens and professional classes, especially; Doctors, prosecutors and politicians, not only slang for them in this regard for personality or group membership focus, but also for the social need to express the feeling of language 's is the essential functions too. 3.3. Achieving politeness: the term of register is been highlighted to terms of addressing this subject. Register refers to the manner in which a particular person could indeed express or write precisely. Role, — specifically, the part of some communications realm. The register collection becomes classifying in three groups: formal or informal opportunities; age, gender, work status, degree of familiarity; and the conversation contents. Either the use of slang in improper occasions or the use of slang not to the right addressee, or the improper content in one's speech may ruin the friendship and good relationship with your inter-locators. 4. The reason of teenagers using slang: 4.1. Because it is unique, youth life remains identical to something special. That is why young people love slang; 4.2. Do not want to be saying to be outdated: Youths remain immature and imitated as well as quickly manipulated also prefer to use slang rather than well-organized Bahasa Indonesia or national language; 4.3. Because they like it: since Indonesia has many rules which are strict and consistent, influenced by slang that is not dull and static as well as contrary to the mainstream vocabulary, so that young people tend to use it quickly (Indonesian perspective).	

In the result section, an overview point that researcher discussed to this section, which slang have not simply judged to the negative comprehension or generalized. In

addition, slang have been increasing to the use in the middle of widespread society, that tangible acquired either formal situation and occupation, also informal circumstances which representing from young generation acquisition of that slang. However, to the case of *Anjay* word that the other individual and people assumed in negative perspective, in comparison to the numerous literature studies on above, that word will better to analyze from the context of what's society or class of speaker were used it. Therefore, that, either in the perspective of science field and non-science, has harmony comprehension to such slang.

Despite, slang generally has unstructured and non-linguistic root, slang in the positive aspect bridging the harmonize value to the human nature as physical society; also in the case such formal institution likes army or police, they able to develop and reinforce their duty to the sustainable of law reinforcement. On the other hand, in fact, the used of slang can be avoid to spread out beyond the ages. Thus, children, young segment, adult, and elder has indirectly listen to that word. Other side media of information today develop cross-cultural and dimension, causes moderately all of the information stated in probabilities touchable factor to the all segment of society.

IV. CONSLUSION

In the conclusion point, researcher sum up that slang when we analyzed from scientific aspect such linguistic, it has not a root and unstructured language variation; that plausible for such the word of *Anjay*, was reluctant to each ages will listen to. The most important is when the world accumulated to development in any of changes, it will influence rapidly and vast. As follow the *Anjay*, even that word was playing as if a star in the segment of young people that easily to be manipulating by world changes, the other ages segment will has a chance to set in free in listen. More simply, the other ages out of young generation, are potential indirect and directly acquired that word.

To further attention of such slang, our linguist, government, and the practitioner of language also media, have cooperation to educate the variety of language variation, that commonly and non-common used in daily activity; to harmonize in the use of language in formal and informal segment like slang, which represented of language variation.

REFERENCES

Arti kata Anjay Yang Lagi viral Diperdebatkan, Ini Asal Usul Muncul kata Anjay Dan Anjir. (2020, August 21). Tribun Sumsel. https://sumsel.tribunnews.com/2020/08/21/arti-kata-anjay-yang-lagi-viral-diperdebatkan-ini-asal-usul-muncul-kata-anjay-dan-anjir

Eaton, S. E. (2010, June). Redirect Notice. https://www.google.com/url?sa=t%2C.

Istiqomah, D. S., Istiqomah, D. S., & Nugraha, V. (2018, September). Analisis PENGGUNAAN Bahasa PROKEM DALAM media SOSIAL | Istiqomah | Parole (Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia). Jurnal Mahasiswa IKIP Siliwangi. https://journal.ikipsiliwangi.ac.id/index.php/parole/article/view/966 Volume 1 Nomor 5, September 2018 P – ISSN 2614-624X E – ISSN 2614-6231

Izmaylova, G. A., Zamaletdinova, G. R., & Zholshayeva, M. S. (2017, September). Linguistic and Social Features of Slang. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC STUDY. https://www.ijss-sn.com/uploads/2/0/1/5/20153321/ijss_sep_17_combined.pdf

Namvar, F., & Ibrahim, N. (2014). Popularity and familiarity of slang among ESL students. Journal of Applied Sciences, 14(24), 3585-3590. https://doi.org/10.3923/jas.2014.3585.3590

Novitasari, D. (2020, September 1). Kata 'Anjay' Ternyata Masuk dalam Bahasa Sansekerta, Anji Ikut Tanggapi Hingga Pertanyakan Hal Ini. Kanal 247. https://www.kanal247.com/media/konten/0000060277.html?__cf_chl_jschl_tk__=4d94fbe329a14d5f4009257ddf9b0442850969eb-1600667562-0-

AdyqlocJM9KP7l_KeJyegrTznmJbm5T_3BJoIQMMA2RSWEsIoFI-
7ihRBpN5tcz0FvlHUMsD9Va4HfJwBOMU8ut3Qty6QdqFUX1_R4bP1_O8m9x
1y6UFIUkDvsgtohajY6Z12BUkcFtelPLU2xgtLOb4mjT6VGlwjkzgyIb2HaRNJY
XbqmlJQdNtZrmn3G9CsEdNpj5EmDTqZHktyroSKtSK6IFmbFfIOC2XoqxvxO
30zuZAH_tND_ZCv1A00s_4DsrW9Bbf-
DZC9ZSNptFCaKKQQZ9JoxRg_IZsHrD73QGTfAlVFXg81prVBMQ_QZOvm
A